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Denmark

1. Proper Noun _____
2. Adjective _____
3. Adjective _____
4. Noun _____
5. Noun - Plural _____
6. Noun _____
7. Noun - Plural _____
8. Verb - Past Participle _____
9. Adjective _____
10. Adjective _____
11. Adjective _____
12. Noun _____
13. Adjective _____
14. Adjective _____

Denmark

Denmark, officially the Kingdom of _____Proper Noun_____ is a _____Adjective_____ state in Northern Europe, located south-west of Sweden, south of Norway, and bordered to the south by Germany. The Kingdom has two _____Adjective_____ constituent countries in the north Atlantic Ocean, the Faroe Islands and Greenland. At 43,094 square kilometres and a _____Noun_____ of around 5.6 million _____Noun - Plural_____, Denmark consists of a _____Noun_____, Jutland, and the Danish archipelago of 407 _____Noun - Plural_____ of which around 70 are _____Verb - Past Participle_____, are characterised by _____Adjective_____, arable land and _____Adjective_____ coasts with little elevation and a _____Adjective_____ climate. The national _____Noun_____, Danish, is closely related to and mutually intelligible with _____Adjective_____ and _____Adjective_____.

The Kingdom of Denmark is a unitary constitutional monarchy with Margrethe II as queen regnant, organised in a parliamentary democracy. Ending absolute monarchy introduced in 1660, the Constitution of Denmark was signed on 5 June 1849, only to be rewritten four times; the latest revision in 1953. The government resides in the capital of Copenhagen. Denmark exercises hegemonic influence in the Danish Realm, devolving political powers to handle internal affairs to the Faroe Islands and Greenland. Denmark became a member of the European Union in 1973, maintaining four opt-outs from European Union policies, as outlined in the 1992 Edinburgh Agreement. Both the Faroe Islands and Greenland remain outside the Union.

Home of the Vikings, the unified kingdom of Denmark emerged in the 8th century as a proficient seafaring nation

in the struggle for control of the Baltic Sea. The establishment of the personal Kalmar Union under Danish rule in 1397 ended with Swedish secession in 1523; one year later, Denmark entered union with Norway until its dissolution in 1814. Several cessions of Danish territory that had begun in the 17th century caused a surge of nationalist movements that gained momentum in the 1830s and concluded with a defeat in the 1864 Second Schleswig War. Denmark remained neutral during World War I and the German invasion in April 1940 saw brief military skirmishes while the Danish resistance movement was active from 1943 until the German surrender in May 1945. Denmark abandoned its traditional neutrality by joining NATO in 1949. An industrialized exporter of agricultural produce in the second half of the 19th century, Denmark introduced social and labour-market reforms in the early decades of the 20th century, making the basis for the present welfare state with a highly developed mixed market economy. The Danish krone has been pegged to the euro since 1 January 1999.

Denmark is frequently ranked as the happiest country in the world in cross-national studies of happiness. Denmark ranks as having the world's highest social mobility, a high level of income equality has one of the world's highest per capita income, and has one of the worlds highest personal income tax rates. For 2013, Denmark is listed 15th on the Human Development Index and 9th on the inequality-adjusted HDI. Denmark ranks highly positive on the Corruption Perceptions Index and the Legatum Prosperity Index, and as a full democracy on the Democracy Index. Denmark is among the founding members of the NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, OSCE, and the United Nations. There are three Danish heritage sites inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage

list in Northern Europe. Greenland, which is part of the Kingdom of Denmark, has one of the highest suicide rates in the world.

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